

# I M M

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life  
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain  
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,  
Where purity and peace immingle charms. *Thomf. Summer.*  
IMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution;  
decrease.  
These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's arc,  
which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did  
not a providence continually oversee and secure them from all  
alteration or *imminution*. *Roy on the Creation.*  
IMMISCIABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immiscibile*.] Incapacity of being  
mingled.  
IMMISCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being  
mingled. *Clarissa.*  
IMMISSION. *n. f.* [from *immittere*, Latin.] The act of sending in;  
contrary to emission.  
To IMMIT. *v. n.* [from *immittere*, Latin.] To send in.  
To IMMIT. *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.  
Samson, with these *immit*s, inevitably  
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*  
IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.  
Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the  
same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*  
IMMOBILITY. *n. f.* [from *immobilitas*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.]  
Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.  
The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in  
time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from  
whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital  
force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
IMMODERATE. *adj.* [from *immoderatus*, Latin.]  
Excessive; exceeding the due mean.  
One means, very effectual for the preservation of health,  
is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions,  
or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Roy on the Creation.*  
IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive  
degree.  
*Immoderately* she weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*  
It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking  
out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it  
*immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [from *immoderatio*, French, from *immoderatus*.]  
Want of moderation; excess.  
IMMODEST. *adj.* [from *immodeste*, French; in and *modest*.]  
1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.  
She rallied at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write  
to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Unchaste; impure.  
*Immodest* deeds you hinder to be wrought;  
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*  
3. Obscene.  
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word  
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,  
Comes to no farther use  
But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.  
IMMODESTY. *n. f.* [from *immodestie*, French, from *immodest*.] Want  
of modesty; indecency.  
It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*  
To IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [from *immolare*, Latin; *immoler*, French.]  
To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.  
These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to  
live in want, these costly trifles so ingrossing all that they can  
spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their  
own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*  
Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,  
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [from *immolation*, French, from *immolare*.]  
1. The act of sacrificing.  
In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacri-  
ficing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*  
2. A sacrifice offered.  
We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage  
heathens. *Decay of Piety.*  
IMMOMENT. *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no impor-  
tance or value. A barbarous word.  
I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,  
Immoment toys, things of such dignity  
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
IMMORAL. *adj.* [in and *moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws  
of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.  
IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of  
virtue; contrariety to virtue.  
Such men are put into the commission of the peace who en-  
courage the grosslest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the  
ward pay contribution. *Swift.*  
IMMORTAL. *adj.* [from *immortalis*, Latin.]  
1. Exempt from death; never to die.  
To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wife  
God, be glory for ever. *Tim. i. 17.*  
Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,  
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*  
There was an opinion in grofs, that the soul was *immor-  
tal*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

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The Paphian queen,  
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,  
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,  
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*  
2. Never ending; perpetual.  
Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have  
*Immortal* longings in me. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [from *immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal*.] Ex-  
emption from death; life never to end.  
This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal,  
*immortality*. *Corinth.*  
Quaff *immortality* and joy.  
He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,  
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*  
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be  
destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God,  
and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit,  
we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*  
IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.  
To IMMORTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *immortaliser*, French, from *immortal*.]  
To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.  
Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakef.*  
For mortal things desire their like to breed,  
That for they may their kind *immortalize*. *Devies.*  
To IMMORTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word  
is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.  
Fix the year precise,  
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*  
IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from  
death; without end.  
There is your crown;  
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,  
Long guard it yours! *Shakef. Henry IV.*  
What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sen-  
sual pleasures! *Bentley's Sermons.*  
IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *moveable*.]  
1. Not to be forced from its place.  
We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds  
an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*  
2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.  
When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, be-  
fore he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then ap-  
pealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
3. Unshaken; unaffected.  
How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains  
*immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about  
him! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be  
shaken.  
*Immovably* firm to their duty, when they could have no pro-  
spect of reward. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [from *immunitas*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]  
1. Discharge from any obligation.  
Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole  
church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from  
observing the same, it were a point of most insolent mad-  
ness. *Hooker.*  
2. Privilege; exemption.  
Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed  
so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*  
Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the  
land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to  
spoil. *1 Mac. xiii. 34.*  
The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities*  
of the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
3. Freedom.  
Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of  
Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from ve-  
nomous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
But this annex'd condition of the crown,  
*Immunity* from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*  
To IMMURE. *v. a.* [in and *murus*, Lat. *emmurere*, old French,  
so that it might be written *emmurere*.] To inclose within walls;  
to confine; to shut up; to imprison.  
Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,  
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shak. R. III.*  
One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;  
And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd*? *Shakespeare.*  
At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a  
wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-  
boat. *Hutton.*  
Lyfimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys's Travels.*  
Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*  
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wife and pure. *Denham.*  
IMMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, as in  
*Shakespeare.*  
Their vow is made  
To ransom Troy; within whose strong *immures*  
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,  
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

IMMUSICAL.

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IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [in and *musical*.] Unmusical; inharmo-  
nious.  
All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or im-  
musical, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking,  
and whistlings. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When we consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever  
beheld or heard of, we cannot consent. *Brown.*  
IMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilitas*, Fr.  
from *immutabile*.] Exemption from change; invariableness;  
unchangeableness.  
The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after  
one and the same manner. *Hooker.*  
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be de-  
stroyed; which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God.  
*Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable;  
invariable; unalterable.  
By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible  
for God to lie, we have a strong consolation. *Job. vi.*  
Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;  
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,  
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,  
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*  
IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invari-  
ably; unchangeably.  
His love is like his essence, *immutable* eternal. *Boyle.*  
IMP. *n. f.* [from *imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a spring.]  
1. A son; the offspring; progeny.  
That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*  
And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,  
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*  
A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakef. Henry V.*  
2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still re-  
tained.  
Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hook.*  
Him after long debate, irresolute  
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,  
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom  
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide  
From sharpest sight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
As soon as you can hear his knell,  
This god on earth turns d—! in hell;  
And, lo! his ministers of fate,  
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*  
To IMP. *v. a.* [from *imp*, to engrave, Welsh.] To lengthen or  
enlarge with any thing additional.  
If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,  
*Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak. R. II.*  
New rebellions raise  
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*  
Help, ye tart satyrs, to *imp* my rage  
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleavel.*  
With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent,  
His navy's mottled wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*  
New creatures rise,  
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,  
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*  
The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings  
*Imps* for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*  
To IMPACT. *v. a.* [from *impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or  
hard.  
They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy  
to determine, because of their being *impacted* to thick and  
confusedly together. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
To IMPACT. *v. a.* [in and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate  
with colours. Not in use.  
Never yet did insurrection want  
Such water-colours to *impact* his cause. *Shakef. H. VI.*  
To IMPAIR. *v. a.* [from *impairer*, to make worse, French. *Skinner*.]  
To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quan-  
tity, value, or excellence.  
To change any such law, must needs, with the common  
sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby  
all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*  
Objects divine  
Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd  
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,  
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,  
But felt it approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*  
In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*  
To IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.  
Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *F. 2.*  
IMPAIR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease.  
A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on  
the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer  
time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more  
powerfully preferred by fire than dust of steel. *Brown.*

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IMPAIRMENT. *n. f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.  
His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impair-  
ment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception,  
that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade  
of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
IMPALEABLE. *adj.* [from *impalpable*, Fr. in and *palpable*.] Not to  
be perceived by touch.  
If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it  
will emulate a liquor, by reason that the fineness of the parts  
do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*  
To IMPARADISE. *v. a.* [from *imparadise*, Italian.] To put in a  
place or state resembling paradise in felicity.  
This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul  
cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and  
the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
All my souls be  
*Imparadised* in you, in whom alone  
I understand, and grow, and see. *Dante.*  
Thus these two,  
*Imparadised* in one another's arms,  
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill  
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
IMPARTITY. *n. f.* [from *impartitas*, *impar*, Latin.]  
1. Inequality; disproportion.  
Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused  
chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *impartity* with  
the tangible parts. *Bacon.*  
2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.  
What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral  
division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *impar-  
ity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on  
either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To IMPARK. *v. a.* [in and *park*.] To inclose with a park;  
to sever from a common.  
To IMPART. *v. a.* [from *impartior*, Latin.]  
1. To grant; to give.  
High state and honours to others *impart*,  
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*  
2. To communicate.  
Gentle lady,  
When first I did *impart* my love to you,  
I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*  
As in confession the revealing is for the sake of a man's  
heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things,  
while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*  
Thou to me thy thoughts  
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milt. P. L.*  
I find thee knowing of thyself;  
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,  
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
IMPARTIAL. *adj.* [from *impartialis*, Fr. in and *partial*.] Equitable;  
free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in  
distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as  
persons.  
Succeed I hope, and fate I cannot fear:  
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;  
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden's Æn.*  
IMPARTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *impartialité*, French; from *impartial*.]  
Equitableness; justice.  
A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but  
also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion,  
which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries  
into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the  
mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside  
it. *South's Sermons.*  
IMPARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with in-  
different and unbiased judgment; without regard to party or  
interest; justly; honestly.  
Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of  
sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it  
is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon,  
whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed  
the required condition. *South's Sermons.*  
IMPARTIBLE. *adj.* [from *impartibilis*, Fr. from *impart*.] Commu-  
nicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant,  
though used by few writers.  
The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impar-  
tible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*  
IMPASSABLE. *adj.* [in and *passable*.] Not to be passed; not  
admitting passage; impervious.  
There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains,  
which are very rich. *Raleigh.*  
Over this gulf  
*Impassable*, impervious; let us try,  
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*  
When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was  
told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable*  
marshes, or sandy deserts. *Tenipie.*  
IMPASSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impassibilitas*, Fr. from *impassibilis*.] Ex-  
emption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external  
things.

II Y

Two